

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
Case No. _____**

PRECISION LINKS INCORPORATED,

Plaintiff,

vs.

USA PRODUCTS GROUP, INC. and
HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

The Plaintiff, Precision Links Incorporated, by its counsel, hereby complains against the Defendants, USA Products Group, Inc. and Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., and for its complaint alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Precision Links Incorporated ("Precision Links") is a North Carolina corporation, having a principal place of business at 21119 Norman Shores Drive, Cornelius, North Carolina 28031.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant USA Products Group, Inc. ("USA Products") is a California corporation, having a principal place of business at 850 S. Guild 200, Lodi, California, 95240-3118.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. ("Home Depot") is a Delaware corporation, having a principal place of business at 2455 Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30339-4024.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.* This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over USA Products and Home Depot (collectively, “Defendants”) because Defendants conduct business in this judicial district and in the State of North Carolina and have committed acts of patent infringement and/or have contributed to or induced acts of patent infringement by others in this judicial district (and elsewhere in North Carolina and in the United States).

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b), 1391(c) and 1400(b) because Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, have regularly conducted business in this judicial district, and certain of the acts complained of herein occurred in this judicial district.

THE PATENT IN SUIT

7. On October 7, 1997, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 5,673,464, entitled “Cargo Securement System and Tie Down Strap” (“the ‘464 patent”) to Mark Whittaker (“Whittaker”). A true and correct copy of the ‘464 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

8. Precision Links is the owner of all right, title and interest in and to the ‘464 patent with full and exclusive rights to bring suit to enforce it, including the right to recover for past infringement, by virtue of an assignment from Whittaker, dated December 12, 2008.

BACKGROUND FACTS

9. The ‘464 patent is generally directed to a cargo securement system which makes use of one or more tie-down straps formed of an elastic material, with a main body portion that has a number of openings integrally formed within it.

10. In the patented system, the openings in the main body of the strap serve multiple purposes, including as an attachment point for the hook of the same strap or of one or more additional straps, as well as an opening through which the main body of another strap may pass to create a more complex strapping system.

11. The patented system represents a number of substantial safety and utility improvements over prior-art systems, and straps embodying the patented system have been manufactured and sold for many years by Whittaker and his licensees.

12. In particular, Home Depot purchased and sold Whittaker and his licensees’ patented straps for a number of years, until it ceased to sell the legitimate line, upon information and belief, in 2005.

13. During the time that it purchased and sold Whittaker’s straps, Home Depot became aware of the ‘464 patent and knew that Whittaker’s straps were covered by the ‘464 patent.

14. The straps sold by Whittaker and his licensees were primarily marked “PATENT PENDING,” but since January 1, 2008, each of the patented straps sold by Whittaker and his licensees was marked with the number of the ‘464 patent in compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 287(a).

15. Upon information and belief, in 2008, after Whittaker and his licensees began marking the patented straps with the number of the ‘464 patent, USA Products and Home Depot

began importing and selling a strap identified by the trademark CARGO BOSS CARGO CONTROL (“the accused strap”).

16. The accused strap is an approximately exact copy of Whittaker’s strap in every aspect material to the ‘464 patent.

17. The accused strap, by itself, directly and literally meets every limitation of at least claims 1, 2, and 4 of the ‘464 patent.

18. Two of the accused straps, together, directly and literally meet every limitation of claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8.

19. At the time it began importing and selling the accused strap, USA Products was aware of the ‘464 patent, knew that Whittaker’s straps were covered by the ‘464 patent, and knew that the accused straps were covered by the ‘464 patent.

20. At the time it began selling the accused straps, Home Depot knew that the accused straps were covered by the ‘464 patent.

21. Although the material from which the strap is made is not a limitation of any claim of the ‘464 patent, the accused strap is made of an inferior rubber.

22. By offering to sell multiple of the accused straps together, USA Products and Home Depot have knowingly and actively induced their customers to use two or more of the accused straps together.

23. The accused strap, by itself, is a material component of a patented machine requiring two or more such straps and is, and is known by USA Products and Home Depot to be, especially made or adapted for use in infringement of any claim of the ‘464 patent requiring a plurality of such straps, and is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use.

COUNT ONE
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '464 PATENT

24. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 23 as if fully set forth herein.

25. The '464 patent is valid and enforceable.

26. Defendants have made, used, offered to sell, and/or sold within the United States, and/or imported into the United States, products that infringe the '464 patent, including but not limited to the accused strap, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

27. Defendants' acts of inducement regarding the use of two or more of the accused straps together constitute the active inducement of their customers to infringe the '464 patent.

28. Defendants' sales, offers to sell, and importation of the accused straps, knowing that such straps are a material component of a patented machine and knowing that the accused straps are especially made or adapted for use in infringement of any claim of the '464 patent requiring a plurality of such straps, constitutes contributory infringement of the '464 patent.

29. Defendants have knowingly and willfully infringed the '464 patent.

30. Defendants' acts of infringement of the '464 patent will continue after service of this Complaint unless enjoined by the Court.

31. As a result of Defendants' infringement, Precision Links has suffered and will continue to suffer damages.

32. Precision Links is entitled to recover from Defendants the damages sustained by Precision Links as a result of Defendants' wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

33. Unless Defendants are enjoined by this Court from continuing their infringement of the '464 patent, Precision Links will suffer additional irreparable harm and impairment of the

value of its patent rights. Thus, Precision Links is entitled to an injunction against further infringement.

COUNT TWO
UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

34. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 33 as if fully set forth herein.

35. Supplemental jurisdiction of the Court over this state-law claim is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1337, in that it is so related to Count One that it forms part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

36. The actions of the Defendants are in and affect commerce.

37. The acts of manufacturing the accused straps or having them manufactured of a cheap and inferior material; of shaping and configuring them in such a way as would be perceived by a member of the general public as being substantially identical to genuine straps, knowing that the accused straps pose a substantially increased risk of malfunction and injury; and selling the accused straps as the substantial equivalent of the Plaintiff's genuine straps are unfair and deceptive.

38. If the accused straps malfunction, a direct and proximate result of such a malfunction will be the tarnishment of the valuable goodwill associated with the Plaintiff's superior genuine straps, and may expose the Plaintiff to product liability litigation, through mistake resulting from an injured party's inability to distinguish the accused straps from the Plaintiff's genuine straps.

39. As a result of the increased risk identified above, which is the direct and proximate result of the Defendants' unfair and deceptive acts, the Plaintiff's business has been injured.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

In view of the foregoing, the Plaintiff prays that the Court:

- A. Find that Defendants have infringed the '464 patent;
- B. Find that Defendants' infringement of the '464 patent was willful;
- C. Order that Defendants pay to the Plaintiff damages adequate to compensate the Plaintiff for Defendants' infringement of the '464 patent, in an amount not less than a reasonable royalty; that the damages be trebled based upon the finding of willful infringement; and that this case be deemed exceptional and the Plaintiff be awarded its reasonable attorney fees;
- D. Enjoin Defendants, their officers, agents, and employees, and those persons acting in active concert or in participation with them, and their successors and assigns, from further infringement of the '464 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283;
- E. Order that Defendants pay prejudgment interest for the infringement damages so assessed;
- F. Find that the Defendants have committed unfair and deceptive trade practices under N.C.G.S. § 75-1.1, and that the Plaintiff has been injured thereby;
- G. Order that the Defendants pay to the Plaintiff damages for injuries caused by their unfair and deceptive trade practices, and that such damages be trebled pursuant to statute;
- H. Enter judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against each of the Defendants, jointly and severally, on each of the counts herein;
- I. Order that Defendants pay all of Precision Links's costs associated with this action; and
- J. Grant the Plaintiff such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

The Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

This the 12th day of December, 2008.

s/ James F. Wood, III

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EXHIBIT A



US00567346A

United States Patent [19]

Whittaker

[11] Patent Number: **5,673,464**[45] Date of Patent: **Oct. 7, 1997**[54] **CARGO SECUREMENT SYSTEM AND TIE DOWN STRAP**[76] Inventor: **Mark Whittaker**, 20101-B Henderson Rd., Cornelius, N.C. 29031

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5,440,790	8/1995	Chou	24/68 CD X
5,458,447	10/1995	Clason	410/97 X

[21] Appl. No.: **710,168**[22] Filed: **Sep. 12, 1996****Related U.S. Application Data**

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 334,752, Nov. 4, 1994, abandoned.

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **B65B 11/00; B65D 63/00; A44B 21/00; A44B 13/00**[52] U.S. Cl. **24/301; 24/68 CD; 410/97**[58] Field of Search **24/16 R, 16 PB, 24/17 R, 193, 115 F, 301, 300, 602, 68 CD, 299; 248/499; 410/96-103**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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Brochure entitled "EZ-STRAP"; Consolidated Developmental Industries, Inc.; date unknown, but prior to 1996.

Primary Examiner—Peter M. Cuomo

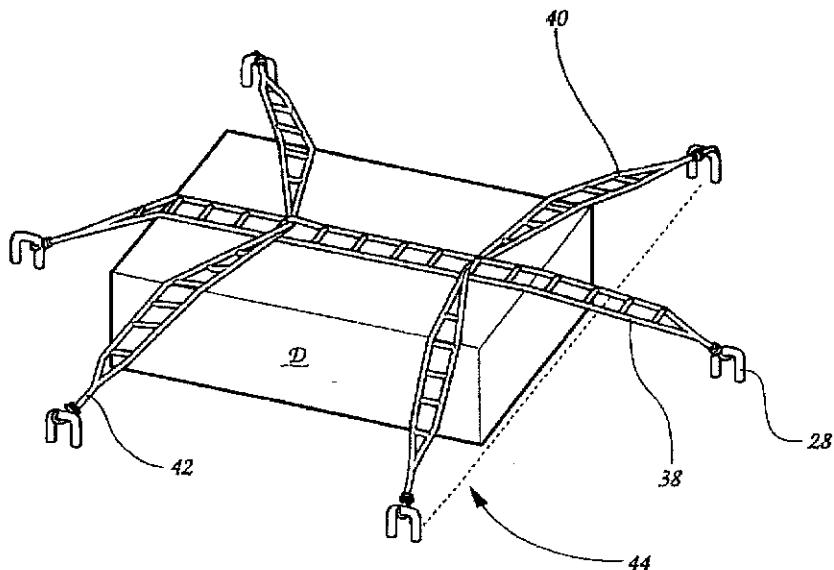
Assistant Examiner—Robert J. Sandy

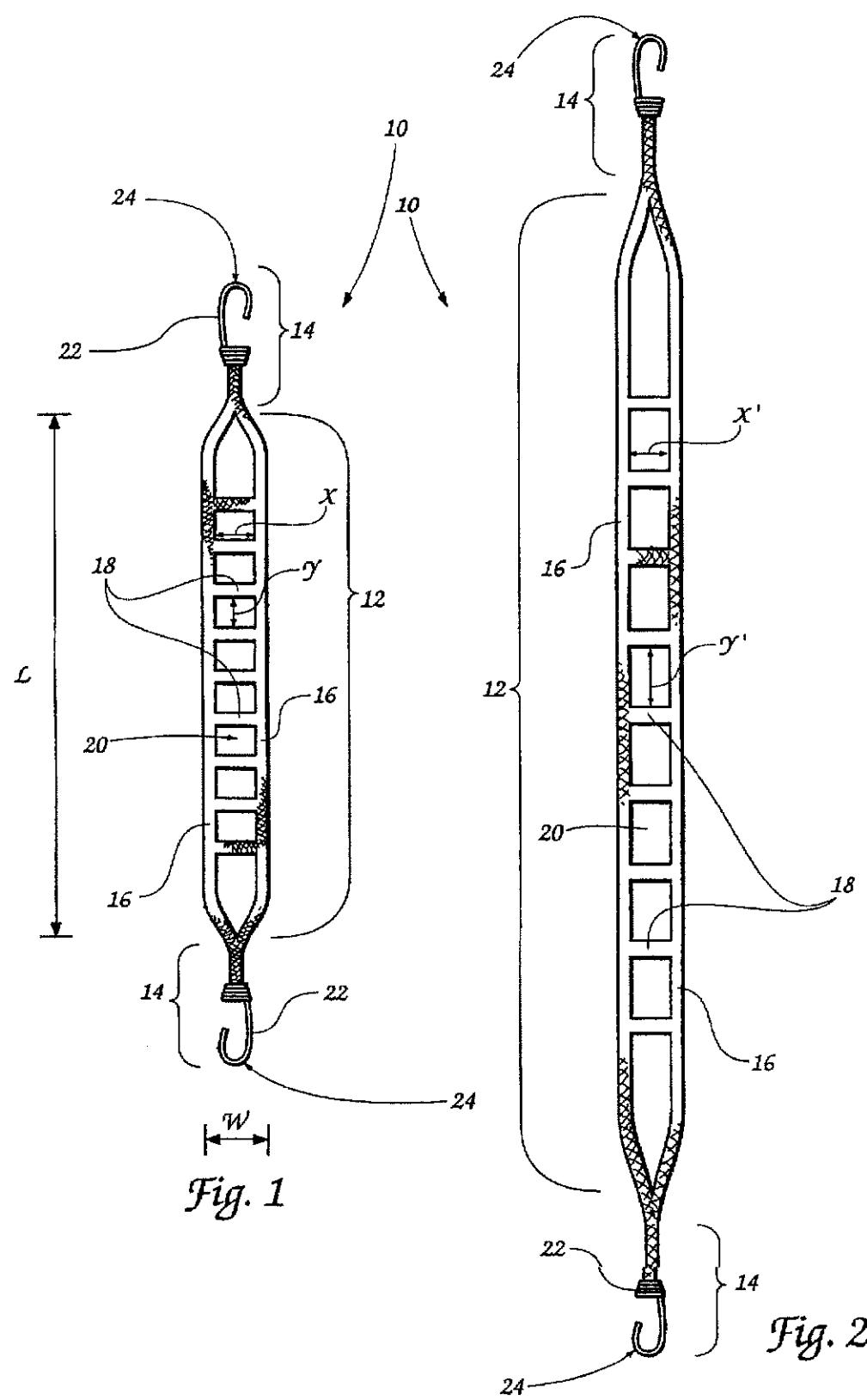
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Shefte, Pinckney & Sawyer

[57]

ABSTRACT

A tie down strap includes two end portions and a main body portion extending therebetween having a plurality of openings integrally formed therein. The openings extend in a sequential manner linearly aligned along the main body portion intermediate the end portions and are dimensioned to receive therethrough a main body portion of another strap when the main body portion defining the opening is elongated. Specifically, the main body portion comprises two side members that extend between the two end portions in spaced parallel relation and a plurality of bridge portions that extend between and secure the two side members in their parallel relation. Moreover, the end portions have securing members such as hooks and each bridge portion is configured to be received within each securing member in substantially continuous contact therewith.

8 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



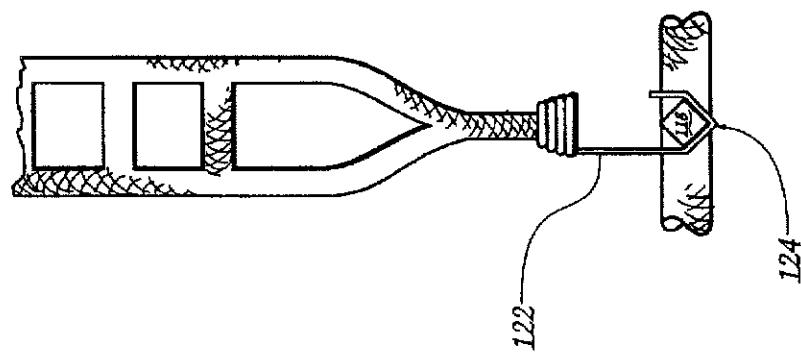


Fig. 5

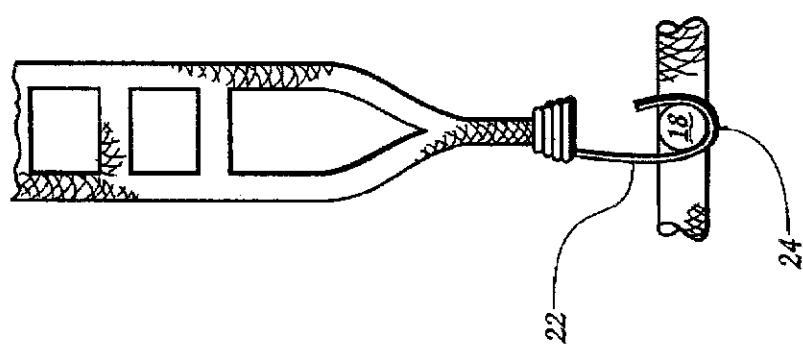


Fig. 4

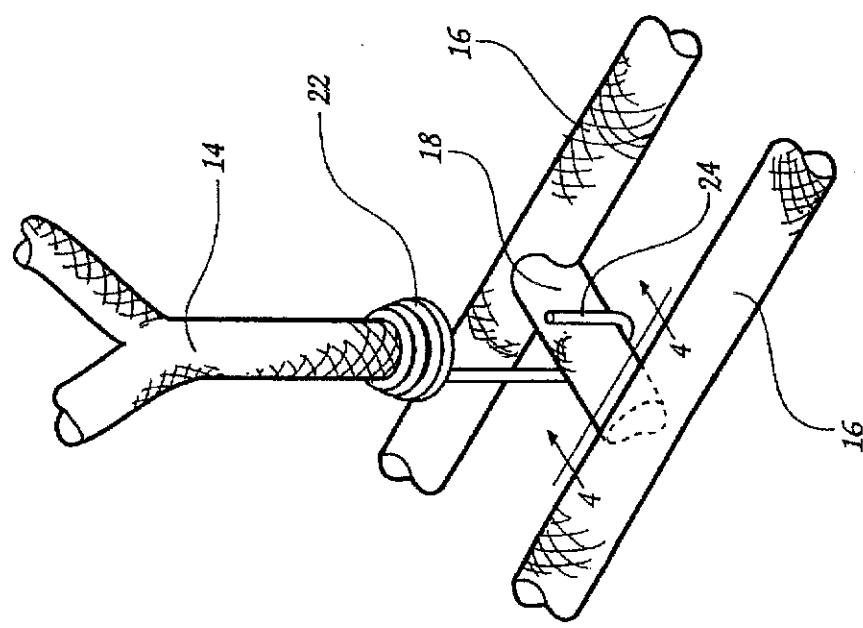


Fig. 3

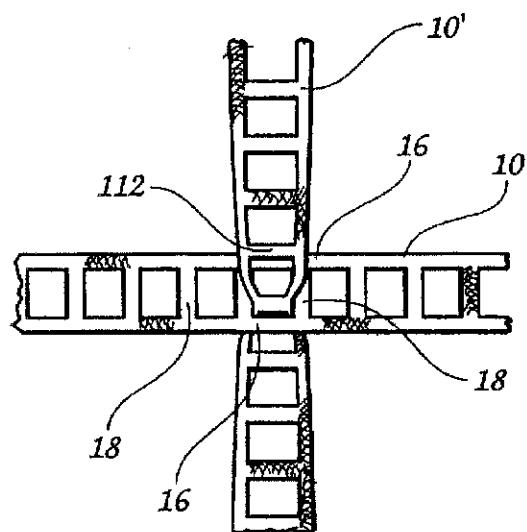


Fig. 6

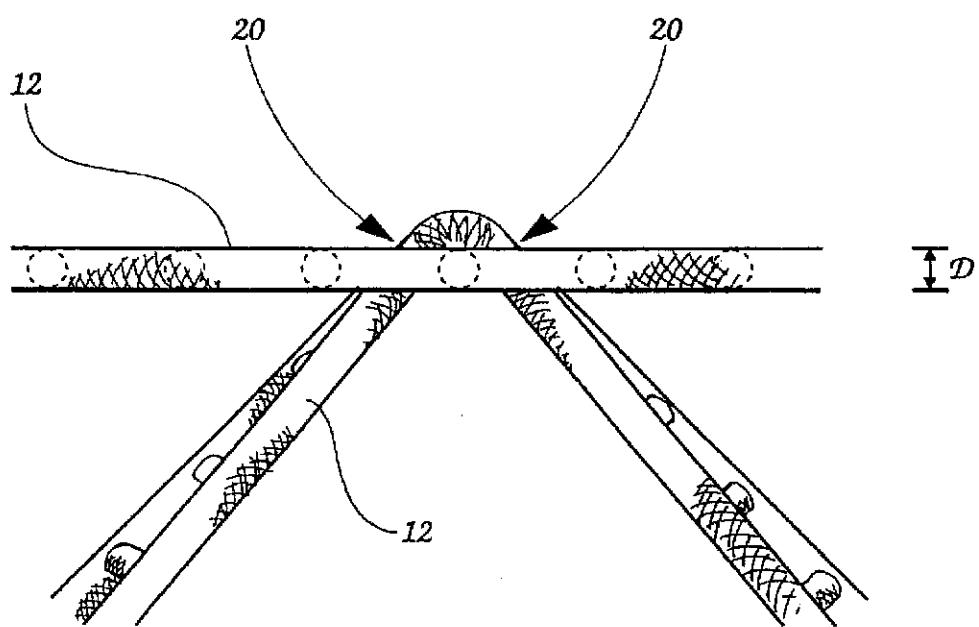


Fig. 7

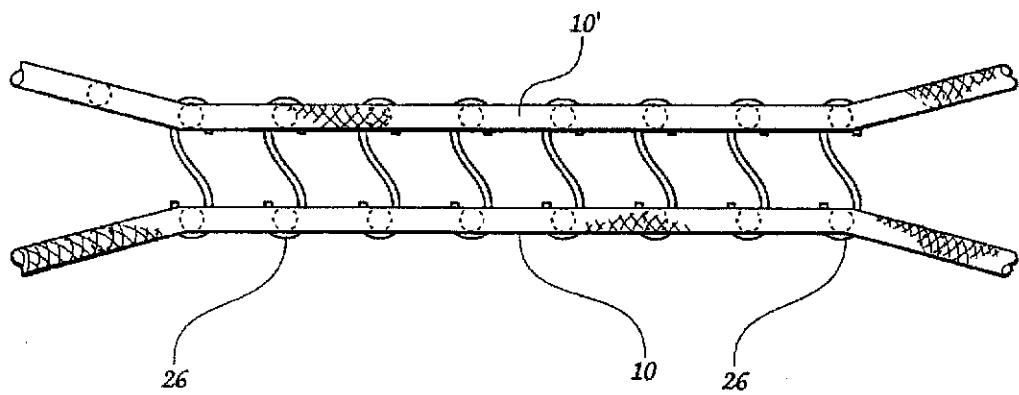


Fig. 8

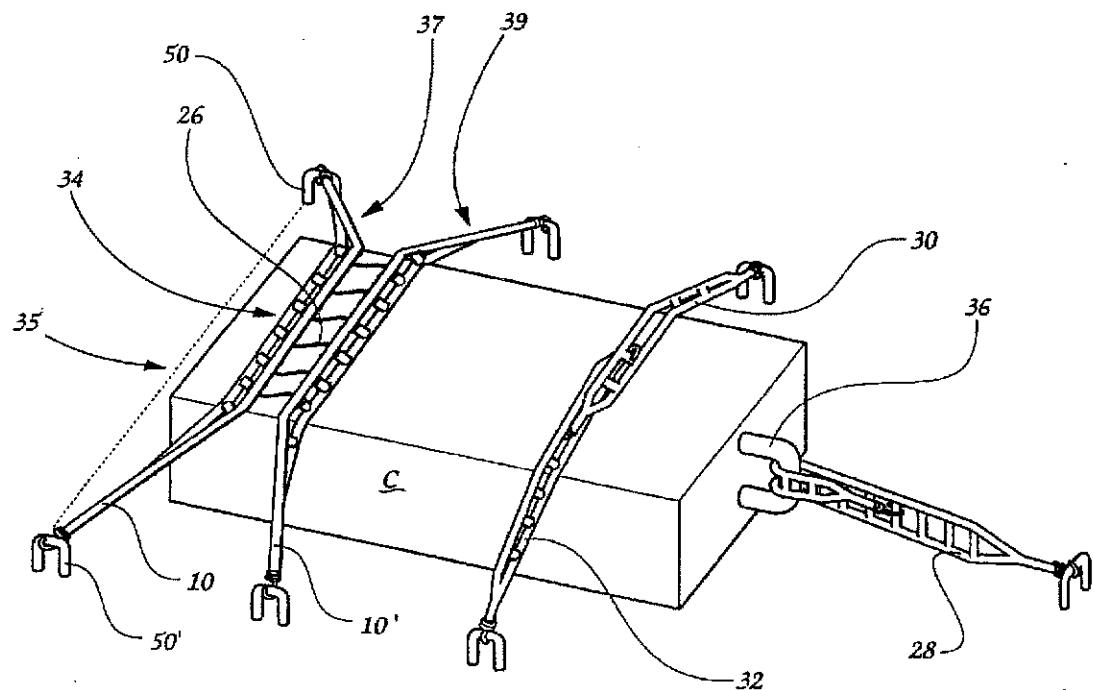


Fig. 9

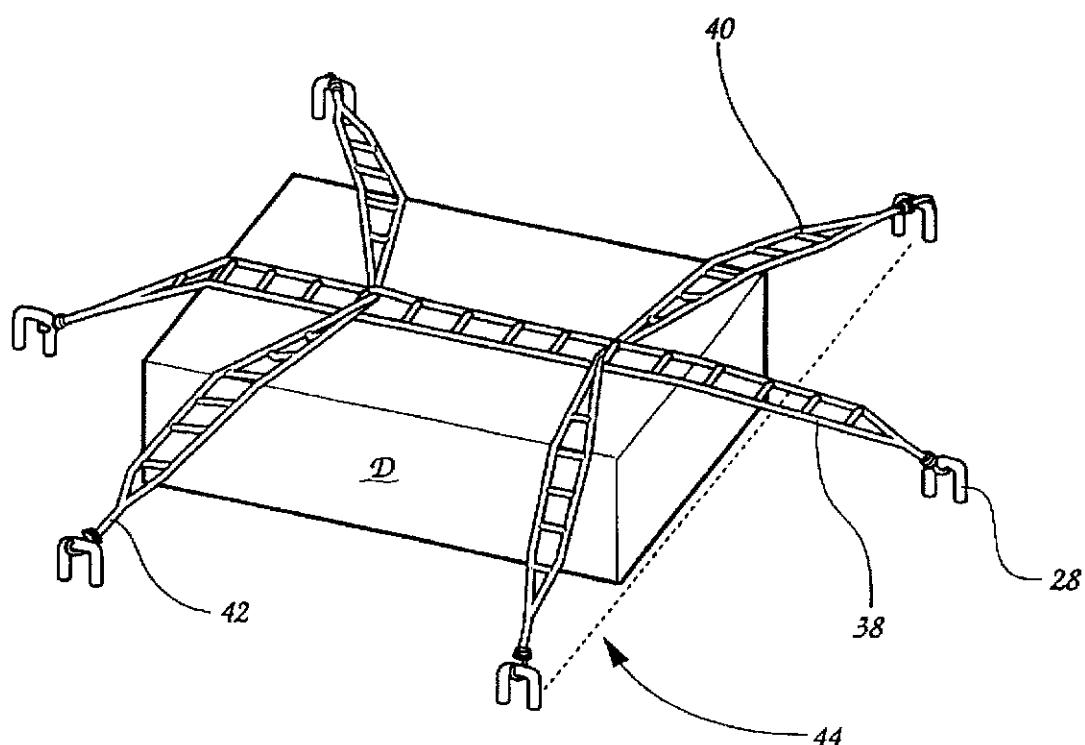


Fig. 10

CARGO SECUREMENT SYSTEM AND TIE DOWN STRAP

The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/334,752, by Mark Whittaker filed Nov. 4, 1994, now abandoned for TIE DOWN STRAP WITH ATTACHMENT OPENINGS.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates broadly to a cargo securing system for restraining or "ticing down" cargo and, more specifically, to an elastic strap or "bungee cord" for extending between attachment locations to releasably restrain movement of cargo or other items.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

When transporting cargo or other items, in or on a truck, automobile or other vehicle, it often becomes necessary to restrain the cargo from movement due to, among other things, directional changes, vibrations and/or wind. Further, people often have to tie down the trunk lid of an automobile over an item which is too large to fit within a closed trunk. In addition, the items may have an unusual configuration, or a stack of regularly shaped items may present an unusual and unstable configuration which must be restrained in some manner. Currently, elastic cords known as "bungee cords" or "tie-downs" are used to extend between attachment locations in substantial abutment with the items to be restrained and wrap around, extend over, or generally engage the items to restrict movement of the items. These cords typically include a hook disposed at each end for engagement with each other, other cord hooks, anchoring assemblies on a cargo support, or even another portion of the instant cord.

The cords themselves are formed as generally elongate, tubular elastic members and some include a fabric covering. The hooks are typically metal. Another type of tie-down is formed of rubber and includes two small openings in either end thereof. Metal "S"-shaped hooks are insertable in the small openings and their use is compatible with the fabric covered cords.

Problems exist when attachment locations are scarce. For example, when tying down a trunk lid, there are typically limited anchoring positions available and the lid is sometimes difficult to completely secure. Further, when tying down open cargo, it is often necessary to configure several straps around an odd shaped cargo bundle and ready attachment locations are sometimes difficult to find.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide a cargo securing system that is easier to deploy about odd shaped cargo.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a cargo securing system comprising a plurality of tie down straps, each strap providing additional attachment locations for other like straps.

It is further an object of the present invention to provide such a tie down strap which will provide attachment locations for its own hooks.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a tie down strap through which a second tie down strap is extendable for providing an intermediate attachment location of the second tie down strap.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a tie down strap which is simple to manufacture and to use.

To that end, the cargo securing system of the present invention includes a tie down strap provided for securing cargo against movement by extending the strap between attachment locations in at least intermittent abutment with the cargo. The strap comprises two end portions and a main body portion extending therebetween. At least one of the end portions, and preferably each end portion, includes a securing member, preferably a hook, for securing the end to an attachment location.

10 The main body portion of the strap is disposed between the two end portions and includes an elongateable linearly extending elastic main body portion. Moreover, the main body portion has a depth dimension substantially less than its width dimension and a length dimension substantially greater than its width dimension. As contemplated by the present invention, the main body portion of the strap of the present invention does not include either end portion of the strap between which it extends.

15 The main body portion of the present invention preferably includes two surfaces defined by the length and width thereof, with a plurality of openings integrally formed within the body portion and extending therethrough to the two surfaces. Moreover, the openings are linearly aligned in a sequential manner along the main body portion intermediate the end portions for interaction with other tie down straps in securing cargo, with each opening being dimensioned for the passage therethrough of a main body portion of a tie down strap when the elastic main body portion defining the openings is stretched or otherwise elongated.

20 25 30 Specifically, the main body portion of the strap of the present invention preferably includes two side members extending in spaced parallel relation to one another between the two end portions. The main body portion also includes a plurality of bridge portions that are sequentially arranged along the main body portion and extend between the side members and secure the side members in the parallel relation. Moreover, the two side members and bridge portions thereby define the plurality of openings.

35 40 45 In accordance with one feature of the present invention, each bridge portion is dimensioned to be received within a securing member associated with an end portion, i.e., the securing member is shaped pass through one opening, curve around a bridge member, and pass back through another opening. Thus, each opening formed in the main body portion provides an attachment location for a securing member for attachment not only about a side of a strap, but about a bridge portion as well.

More importantly, however, and in accordance with another feature of the present invention, each opening is dimensioned for the passage therethrough of a main body portion of a tie down strap when the elastic main body portion defining the opening is stretched or elongated. Furthermore, because each opening is stretchable to accommodate the passage therethrough by another strap, upon the passage of a strap through an opening, the opening contracts about the strap and preferably provides resistance against sliding movement of the strap extending therethrough. Moreover, the opening thus becomes an intermediate attachment location for the strap passing therethrough that redirects the linear tension of the strap.

In sum, the cargo securing system of the present invention utilizes a plurality of straps to restrain cargo against movement, each opening along the main body portion of the strap configured for the releasable receipt therethrough of a securing member and for passage therethrough of a main body portion of a like strap within the

system so that the straps cooperate to secure items against movement. In particular, due to the addition of openings along the main body portion of each strap, the dimension of the openings and the dimensions of the bridge portions formed therebetween, other like straps may be attached at various angles or actually directed through the openings to permit the securing of cargo or other items in almost any disposition.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an elevational view of a tie down strap according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an elevational view of the tie down strap illustrated in FIG. 1 in a stretched condition;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a feature of the present invention wherein a securing member is releasably secured to a bridge portion of a main body portion of a strap of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a side view of FIG. 3 taken along line 4—4 showing a securing member and bridge portion engaged together;

FIG. 5 is a side view similar to FIG. 4 but showing an alternatively shaped securing member and bridge portion engaged together;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view illustrating a feature of the present invention wherein the main body portion of one strap passes through an opening in another like strap;

FIG. 7 is a side view of a main body portion of a strap passing through two adjacent openings around a bridge portion in another like strap;

FIG. 8 is a side view of two straps of the present invention hooked together by "S"-hooks in accordance with a feature of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the cargo securing system of the present invention; and

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of another cargo securing system of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Turning now to the drawings and, more particularly, to FIGS. 1 and 2, a tie down strap 10 according to the cargo securing system of the present invention includes an elongateable linearly extending main body portion 12 that has a length L that is substantially greater than its width W. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 7, the main body portion 12 also has a depth D that is substantially less than the width W. The main body portion 12 is disposed between two end portions 14 and comprises two side members 16 that extend in spaced parallel relation between the two end portions 14. As contemplated by the present invention, the main body portion 12 is attached to but reference thereto is not intended to include the end portions 14.

Bridge portions 18 are sequentially arranged along the length of the main body portion 12 and extend in the widthwise direction to secure the two side members 16 together, thereby substantially maintaining the spaced parallel relation of the two side members 16. Moreover, side members 16 and bridge portions 18 thereby define a plurality of openings 20 integrally formed in a linearly sequential manner along the length of the main body portion 12. Each opening preferably is rectangularly defined by side members 16 and bridge portions 18 whose dimension Y in the lengthwise direction of the strap is less than the dimension

X in the widthwise direction of the strap 10, as shown in FIG. 1. Each bridge portion 18 is preferably cylindrical in shape, but may have any geometrical configuration such as a circular configuration so long as the configuration corresponds with a securing member of an end portion 14, as explained more fully presently.

The end portions 14 each include a securing member that is preferably a hook 22 having an engaging portion 24 for engagement with virtually any type of attachment location. Preferably, the engaging portion 24 is "U"-shaped. If desired, each hook 22 can be releasably secured in an end portion 14 by any conventional means such as by extending the hook 22 through a hole (not shown), but preferably the hook 22 is formed as part of the end portion 14 and is not removable therefrom.

Each bridge portion 18 has a surface configuration receivable within the engaging portion 24 of hook 22 of an end portion 14 in substantially continuous contact therewith. In the preferred embodiment, the cylindrical bridge portion 18 is configured to be received within the "U"-shaped curved portion 24 for secure engagement in substantially continuous contact therewith, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 5, an engaging portion 124 of an alternative hook 122 can be angularly shaped for receipt therein of a rectangularly-configured bridge portion 118. In any event, the bridge portion 18 and the engaging portion 24 of the hook 22 are configured with corresponding engaging surfaces for secure and substantially continuous engagement therebetween. Thus, according to one feature of the present invention, a bridge portion 18 functions as an attachment location for its respective strap 10 and like straps.

As with conventional tie down cords, the tendency of an elastic material to return to its original configuration provides a natural tightening around whatever cargo is being restrained thereby. Accordingly, the strap 10 of the present invention is elastic, with main body portion 12, including side members 16 and bridge portions 18, being formed of rubber or some other resilient material and covered in a knitted fabric. Furthermore, if desired, bridge portions 18 can be formed of a material having a different elasticity than the side members 16.

Each hook 22 associated with each end portion 14, on the other hand, is preferably formed of metal and may be covered by a plastic coating, and the rest of the end portion 14 is formed of rubber or some other resilient material, covered in knitted fabric, and integrally joined to the two side members 16. Thus, the strap 10 of the present invention is capable of elongation in the lengthwise and widthwise direction, and is stretchable between a relaxed condition, as shown in FIG. 1, and a stretched condition, as shown in FIG. 2. Moreover, the strap of the present invention, and notably side members 16, are formed of an elastic material that provides greater strength than that of conventional tie down straps, since the plurality of openings 20 formed in the main body portion 12 inherently weakens the main body portion 12.

When the strap 10 is stretched as shown in FIG. 2, the side members 16 elongate in the lengthwise direction of the strap 10. Furthermore, the bridge members 18 tend to resiliently contract. Thus, the dimension X' of opening 20 in the widthwise direction of the strap 10 becomes less than the dimension X of opening 20 of the strap 10 when unstretched, and the elongated dimension Y' of the opening 20 in the lengthwise direction of the strap 10 becomes greater than the dimension Y of the strap 10 when unstretched. Furthermore, the elongated dimension Y' of the opening in the lengthwise

direction preferably becomes greater than the width W of an unstretched strap, and the contracted dimension X' of the opening 20 in the widthwise direction of the strap 10 preferably remains greater than the depth of the strap D. Hence, upon elongation of the strap 10, each opening 20 becomes dimensioned for receipt therethrough of a like but unstretched strap according to the present invention. Moreover, upon retraction of the elongated strap 10, the opening 20 of strap 10 through which another strap 10' is extended preferably contracts about the strap 10' extended therethrough for tight engagement as shown in FIG. 6. Thus, the strap of the present invention features openings which are dimensioned upon elongation of the strap for receipt therethrough of another like strap 10', or of the same strap 10 if it is folded back on itself, and specifically, for the receipt therethrough of a main body portion of a strap of the present invention.

This feature of the present invention furthermore allows a main body portion of a strap to be passed through an opening 20 of strap 10, curved about an adjacent bridge portion 18, and extended back through an adjacent opening 20 for wrapping of the strap about the bridge portion 18 as shown in FIG. 7. Thus, each bridge portion of the strap of the present invention not only provides an attachment location for a securing member of the strap of the present invention as discussed above, but also provides an intermediate securing member about which a strap of the present invention can be redirected. Moreover, the elongated strap 10 through which a strap is twice extended will, when retracted, resist unwanted sliding of the strap extended therethrough.

A plurality of straps 10 are employed in the cargo securing system of the present invention. In order to provide attachment locations for these straps when few attachment locations are available in the cargo environment, each bridge member of each strap preferably is configured to be received within a securing member of each end portion of each strap, as discussed above. Moreover, in another feature of the present invention, each one of the openings in the main body portion of each strap is dimensioned so that, upon elongation of its respective strap, a main body portion of another strap may pass therethrough, and if desired, around an adjacent bridge portion and back through an adjacent opening, also as previously discussed. Thus, the bridge portion of each strap preferably not only provides an attachment location, but also an intermediate attachment location for redirection of a like strap between two attachment locations. Hence, each strap provides a plurality of avenues for the lacing of the straps if desired.

As a result of this versatile use of the bridge portions of the straps of the present invention, two straps 10,10' of the present invention may be joined together by conventional "S"-hooks 26 for parallel disposition along a portion of each strap's main body portion, as shown in FIG. 8. While two "S"-hooks 26 should be sufficient, a plurality of "S"-hooks 26 may be employed along the length of the parallel portions of the main body portions for reinforcement of the parallel disposition.

With reference to FIGS. 9 and 10, the features of the present invention are utilized in restraining cargo and it can be seen how the straps interact to form a complete cargo securing system. In FIG. 9, two straps 10,10' of the present invention are utilized in partial parallel disposition at 34 for restraint of cargo C. Without this feature of the present invention, strap 10 between the two attachment locations 50,50' would not be engageable with cargo C as shown by phantom strap 35. However, by joining two straps 10,10' in

parallel disposition, both the attachment locations 50,50' of the cargo environment may nevertheless be utilized. The degree of parallel disposition of the straps 10,10' depends upon the distance between the outer "S"-hooks 26 employed between the two straps 10,10'.

In another feature of the present invention, a strap 32 is secured to a bridge portion of another strap 30, and similarly, strap 30 is secured to a bridge portion of strap 32 in restraint of the cargo C, each strap 30,32 providing an attachment location for the other strap 32,30, respectively. Similarly, in restraining a handle 36 of the cargo C, strap 28 curves through the handle 36 and attaches to one of its own bridge portions.

In FIG. 10, three straps are utilized in restraining cargo D, with strap 38 passing along an axis of the rectangular cargo D, and straps 40 and 42 each extending through openings in strap 38 at locations on the top surface of the cargo D. As illustrated by phantom strap 44, strap 40 would not abut and restrain the cargo D if strap 40 were not passed through an opening in strap 38 due to the inopportune location of the attachment locations in the cargo environment. A similar situation exists for strap 42.

Accordingly, as demonstrated in FIGS. 9 and 10, the straps of the present invention may be used in a cooperating relationship to restrain cargo of virtually any configuration in virtually any environment.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention is capable of further cooperative uses with other like straps and other items which may provide an attachment location for the strap. Accordingly, the uses for the strap of the present invention are myriad and it is plain that the present invention provides utility beyond what is illustrated here.

It will therefore be readily understood by those persons skilled in the art that the present invention is susceptible of a broad utility and application. Many embodiments and adaptations of the present invention other than those herein described, as well as many variations, modifications and equivalent arrangements will be apparent from or reasonably suggested by the present invention and the foregoing description thereof, without departing from the substance or scope of the present invention. Accordingly, while the present invention has been described herein in detail in relation to its preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that this disclosure is only illustrative and exemplary of the present invention and is made merely for purposes of providing a full and enabling disclosure of the invention. The foregoing disclosure is not intended or to be construed to limit the present invention or otherwise to exclude any such other embodiments, adaptations, variations, modifications and equivalent arrangements, the present invention being limited only by the claims appended hereto and the equivalents thereof.

I claim:

1. A tie down strap extendable between attachment locations in at least intermittent abutment with cargo to restrain movement of the cargo, comprising:

two end portions and an elongateable linearly extending elastic main body portion disposed therebetween,

means formed in at least a first said end portion thereof for attaching said main body portion to an attachment location, and

a plurality of openings integrally formed within and extending in a sequential manner linearly aligned along said linearly extending main body portion intermediate said end portions, each said opening being dimensioned

for the passage therethrough of a main body portion of a second identical tie down strap for the redirection of the second identical tie down strap when the elastic main body portion defining said opening is elongated.

2. A tie down strap according to claim 1 wherein said main body portion comprises two side members extending in spaced parallel relation between said two end portions, and further comprising bridge portions that are sequentially arranged along said main body portion and extend between and secure in parallel relation said two side members, said bridge portions and said side members thereby defining said openings. 5

3. A tie down strap according to claim 2, wherein, when a main body portion of an identical second tie down strap is extended through one of said openings, said bridge portions and said side members defining said opening contract about the identical second tie down strap to restrain movement thereof when said elongated main body portion is relaxed. 10

4. A tie down strap according to claim 2 wherein said attaching means includes a hook at each said end portion having an engaging portion configured to receive therein one of said bridge portions for substantially continuous contact therebetween, each said engaging portion extendable through a first opening adjacent said bridge portion, around said bridge portion, and through a second opening adjacent said bridge portion when said engaging portion receives said bridge portion therein. 20

5. A tie down strap according to claim 4, wherein said engaging portions are "U"-shaped and said bridge portions are cylindrically shaped and configured to be received within said "U"-shaped engaging portions for substantially continuous contact therebetween. 30

6. A cargo securement system for restraining movement of cargo, comprising:

- a plurality of elongateable straps, each said strap having 35
two end portions
- a elongateable linearly extending main body portion disposed therebetween, and
- hook means disposed on each said end portion for removably attaching said end portions to attachment locations, said hook means having engaging portions,
- each said main body portion comprising two side members extending in spaced parallel relation 40

between said two end portions and bridge portions that are sequentially arranged along said main body portion and that extend between and secure in parallel relation said two side members, said side members and said bridge portions thereby defining a plurality of openings integrally formed within and extending in a sequential manner linearly along said linear-extending main body portion.

each said strap of the cargo securement system cooperating with other said straps to restrain movement of the cargo, said bridge portions of each said strap being configured to be received within said engaging portions of said hook means of each said strap in substantially continuous contact therewith for providing attachment locations for said strap, said openings of each said strap being dimensioned for the passage therethrough of a main body portion of another said strap for the redirection of said strap extended therethrough.

7. A cargo securement system of claim 6, comprising two straps and a plurality of "S"-hooks having engaging portions, wherein said "S"-hooks join part of said main body portions of said two straps in parallel spaced relation, each said "S"-hook extending through two openings in each said main body portion of each said strap and receiving a bridge portion of each strap within its said engaging portions.

8. A cargo securement system, comprising a plurality of elongateable straps, each strap comprising:

two end portions and an elongateable linearly extending elastic main body portion disposed therebetween having a plurality of openings, said main body portion including two side members extending in spaced parallel relation between said two end portions and bridge portions which are sequentially arranged along said main body portion and which extend between and secure in parallel relation said two side members, said bridge portions and said side members thereby defining said openings,

wherein said openings are dimensioned for the passage therethrough of one of said plurality of straps for the redirection of said one strap extended therethrough.

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